

# Daily Report

## East Asia

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### CONTENTS

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#### NORTHEAST ASIA

##### Japan

Government Responds to Spying Allegations .....	1
Soviet Official Expelled .....	1
Nakasone Denies Allegations .....	1
Nakasone Accuses USSR .....	1
Nakasone Pushes Bill To Tighten Trade Laws .....	2
Nakasone Discounts Impact of Yen Appreciation .....	2

##### North Korea

Paper Urges Early Date for Disarmament Talks .....	2
'No Grounds' for U.S. Presence in South .....	3
Daily on Disarmament Issue, 'Two Koreas Plot' .....	3
KCNA Denounces U.S.-Japan Military Exercise .....	4
O Kuk-yol Feted at Beijing Banquet by PRC .....	4
Meeting Marks Anniversary of Romanian Revolution .....	5
Wage-Freeze Seen as Challenge to Workers .....	5
Daily Denounces Chon's Strike Remarks [NODONG SINMUN 20 Aug] .....	5
Daily Views No Tae-u's 'Stained Image' .....	6
KCNA Denounces South's River Crossing Exercise .....	7
South's 'Smear Campaign' of North Criticized .....	7
Daily on Value of Sociopolitical Integrity .....	7
Daily on Superiority of Guidance Complexes [NODONG SINMUN 11 Aug] .....	8
Pak Song-chol, Others at Pak Yong-sun Funeral .....	10

##### South Korea

Document Calls for Simultaneous UN Entry [THE KOREA HERALD 21 Aug] .....	10
Seoul Bus Drivers Poised To Strike [THE KOREA HERALD 21 Aug] .....	10
No Tae-u Urges Government Role [THE KOREA HERALD 21 Aug] .....	11
Mediation Averts Strike .....	11
Prosecutors Seeking Sentences for Protestors [THE KOREA TIMES 21 Aug] .....	12
Emergency Funds for Firms in Labor Disputes .....	12
Parties Panel Resolves Some Issues [THE KOREA HERALD 21 Aug] .....	13
Further on Negotiations [THE KOREA TIMES 21 Aug] .....	13
DJP: No More Concessions [THE KOREA HERALD 21 Aug] .....	13
RDP Urged Against Concessions [THE KOREA TIMES 21 Aug] .....	14
RDP Factions Differ [THE KOREA HERALD 21 Aug] .....	14
RDP Proposes 'Neutral' Broadcast Commission [THE KOREA TIMES 21 Aug] .....	14
Expelled Students Allowed To Resume Studies [THE KOREA TIMES 21 Aug] .....	15

#### SOUTHEAST ASIA

##### Burma

VOPB Carries BCP Chairman's Message .....	16
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##### Indonesia

Mokhtar Hopeful on Cambodian 'Cocktail Party' .....	16
Official To Brief Sihanouk in Pyongyang [BERNAMA] .....	17
Suharto Commissions Nuclear Reactor .....	17

FRG Minister Comments .....	17
Views on Nuclear Energy .....	18
Aeronautics Agreement Signed With FRG .....	18
Timor Political Detainees Receive Amnesty .....	19

#### Laos

Reportage on Thai Border Situation .....	19
Thais Send Reinforcements .....	19
Confession of Timber Smugglers .....	19
Foreign Ministry Delegation Returns From PRK .....	19
Minutes Signed on Economic Talks With USSR .....	20

#### Philippines

Antinuclear Bills Introduced in Senate [KYODO] .....	20
Red Alert Planned for Aquino Anniversary .....	20

#### Thailand

Editorial Criticizes Hanoi on Cambodia Talks [THE NATION 21 Aug] .....	21
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#### Vietnam

MIA Meetings With U.S. Set for 25-28 Aug [AFP] .....	21
Public Reaction to Reagan Address Viewed .....	21
Position on 'Cocktail Party' Idea Noted .....	22
Report on Nguyen Thi Binh India Visit .....	23
Paper Comments on August Revolution [NHAN DAN 19 Aug] .....	23
Directive Issued on Flood, Typhoon .....	24

## Japan

### Government Responds to Spying Allegations

#### Soviet Official Expelled

OW201419 Tokyo KYODO in English 1404 GMT  
20 Aug 87

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 20 KYODO — Japan Thursday told Vice Soviet Trade Representative in Tokyo Yuriy Pokrovskiy who was allegedly involved in an illegal purchase of aircraft documents to leave the country as quickly as possible, a Foreign Ministry official said.

Kazutoshi Hasegawa, director general of the Foreign Ministry's European and Oceanic Affairs Bureau, gave the notice to Yuriy Kuznetsov, Soviet charge d'affaires in Tokyo, at the Foreign Ministry.

The order followed the Soviet announcement in Moscow earlier in the day that two Japanese — Nobuhiro Takeshima, a defense attache, and Takao Otani, deputy head of Mitsubishi Corp.'s Moscow office had been told to leave the Soviet Union for what the Soviets said were deeds incompatible with their status.

A ministry official said, however, that Japanese action was not related to Moscow's announcement.

Hasegawa told Kuznetsov that Japan had asked Pokrovskiy to appear for police questioning for his alleged involvement in an illegal buying of technical data on flight management system stolen by a Japanese from Tokyo Aircraft Instrument Co., but he had not complied with the Japanese request so far.

The Soviet side has not taken proper measures on the matter as well, Hasegawa said he told the Soviet diplomat.

"Because of this, Pokrovskiy will be unable to stay further in Japan although Japan does not regard him as persona non grata," Hasegawa said.

Kuznetsov told Hasegawa Pokrovskiy did not engage in illegal activities and that the Japanese request was made without a reason. He said he had to express regret over the Japanese action as it will worsen bilateral relations.

But Kuznetsov said he will convey the Japanese request to his government.

A government official said Moscow's announcement about the two Japanese was regrettable and it will hamper improvement of relations between the two nations.

#### Nakasone Denies Allegations

OW210117 Tokyo KYODO In English 0111 GMT  
21 Aug 87

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 21 KYODO — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Friday denied a Soviet allegation that a Japanese defense attache in Moscow spied in the Black Sea port of Odessa on July 29.

Replying to a reporter's question on Japanese-Soviet relations, Nakasone said he will wait and see developments for some time.

The Soviet Union announced Thursday it had ordered two Japanese to leave the country for alleged spying — Defense Attache Nobuhiro Takeshima, a captain at the Maritime Self-Defense Force, and businessman Takao Otani, deputy chief of Mitsubishi Corp.'s Moscow Office.

Japan's Foreign Ministry the same day ordered out Soviet trade representative Yuriy Pokrovskiy for alleged involvement in an illegal purchase of technical documents on aircraft.

#### Nakasone Accuses USSR

OW210305 Tokyo KYODO in English 0256 GMT  
21 Aug 87

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Aug. 21 KYODO — Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone accused the Soviet Union Friday of trying to discourage Japanese-Soviet relations.

Nakasone told on the upper house plenary session he regretted a Soviet decision to expel two Japanese in Moscow and said the Soviet action had poured cold water onto bilateral friendly ties.

The prime minister added, however, he does not want the overall relationship to be damaged. [passage omitted]

Japan ordered out Soviet Trade Representative Yuriy Pokrovskiy who was allegedly involved in an illegal purchase of technical documents on aircraft.

Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari, defending Japan's decision to expel Pokrovskiy, told reporters Japan did not retaliate but took only natural action in line with the law.

Kuranari said, however, the exchange of expulsions would not damage Japanese-Soviet relations greatly.

Kuranari also denied there would be any adverse effects on his scheduled meeting in New York with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze in late September.

The foreign minister said he will have frank discussions with Soviet officials if there is a chance.

Defense Agency Chief Yuko Kurihara said he had no comment to make as defense attaches abroad are under the control of the Foreign Ministry.

Government spokesman Masaharu Gotoda also regretted the Soviet action but hoped for bilateral efforts to improve friendship.

Gotoda, chief cabinet secretary, said Takeshima visited Odessa as part of his ordinary inspection tour, denying Moscow's claim that he acted in violation of his status as a diplomat.

**Nakasone Pushes Bill To Tighten Trade Laws**  
*OW201313 Tokyo KYODO in English 1241 GMT  
20 Aug 87*

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 20 KYODO — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Thursday the government's attempt to amend the foreign exchange and foreign trade control law in order to prevent a recurrence of COCOM [Coordinating Committee on Multilateral Export Controls] rule violations does not violate the principle of free trade and Japan's Constitution.

Nakasone made the comment at a plenary session of the House of Representatives in response to opposition questions in order to stress the need to obtain Diet passage of an amendment bill before the U.S. Congress reconvenes on September 9 after its summer recess.

Following disclosure of [the] COCOM violation by Toshiba Machine Co., the government submitted the bill to revise the trade law to the current Diet in an attempt to defuse protectionist moves in the Congress against Japan.

In the Diet debate, Nakasone reiterated that the government will tighten the checking system for exports to the communist bloc and also seek cooperation of the business community on the matter.

Nakasone also emphasized the need to establish a cabinet conference attended by the justice, foreign, finance, international trade and industry and home affairs ministers and the defense agency chief and chief cabinet secretary, to confer on the matter.

Commenting on an Omnibus trade bill in the U.S. Congress which includes a clause calling for punitive measures against the Toshiba group, Nakasone said, "greater efforts by Japan are necessary to deter congressional passage of the bill."

Explaining why the bill in the Diet includes a new "security" clause calling for the Foreign Ministry to confer on a suspected COCOM violation with the MITI, Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari stressed the need to consider the strategic interests of the western allies.

**Nakasone Discounts Impact of Yen Appreciation**  
*OW210517 Tokyo KYODO in English 0513 GMT  
21 Aug 87*

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 21 KYODO — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone indicated Friday Japan will counter erratic exchange rate swings with market intervention.

"Exchange rates are to be self-determined by the market," Nakasone told a House of Representatives plenary session.

"But we will take appropriate measures, as we have done in the past, against erratic rate fluctuations," he added.

Nakasone discounted the impact of the yen's renewed appreciation on economic activity.

"The economy tends to recover," he said. "with emergency pump-priming measures set, I don't think the exchange rate trend these past few days will affect economic activity."

The Japanese currency began to rise sharply against the dollar this week as market players took a fresh look at a worse-than-expected U.S. trade deficit in June announced a week ago, hitting the 142 yen level in Tokyo trading Friday for the first time in more than two months.

**North Korea**

**Paper Urges Early Date for Disarmament Talks**  
*SK201035 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1027 GMT  
20 Aug 87*

[Text] Pyongyang August 20 (KCNA) — *Minju Choson* today in a signed commentary stresses that if the United States and the South Korean authorities truly want peace and stability based on military equilibrium on the Korean peninsula, they should respond to the DPRK's proposal for arms reduction at an early date.

In order to remove the factors of the outbreak of war and preserve and consolidate peace in Korea and open up a new phase for her peaceful reunification, it is necessary to effect disarmament, the commentary says, and goes on:

It is only too natural that not only the South Korean authorities but the United States as well should participate in negotiations for arms reduction.

The United States is the real ruler which holds the military prerogative and commands the puppet army in South Korea and the very one which constantly leads the situation on the Korean peninsula to a high pitch of strain, keeping its forces more than 40,000 strong and all kinds of latest military hardware including nuclear weapons and staging ceaseless war games such as the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises there. Without the participation of the United States, a party highly responsible for the tensions on the Korean peninsula, is it impossible to take any effective measures, even if disarmament talks or negotiations of any form are held.

That is why the DPRK proposed to hold multinational disarmament negotiations with the participation of the United States when it brought forward an overture for large-scale phased arms cut in its government statement. From this point of view, it held in a statement of the spokesman for the Foreign Ministry that talks between the foreign ministers of the North and the South of Korea should be held with the participation of the U.S. secretary of state in order to discuss all problems related to detente on the Korean peninsula including that of disarmament.

These repeated proposals of ours proceeded from the sincere desire to remove all factors of the growing danger of war and heightening tensions on the Korean peninsula



through a meeting of the parties directly concerned with the solution of the detente issue. Therefore, there can be no reason at all for the United States and the South Korean authorities to refuse these proposals.

**'No Grounds' for U.S. Presence in South**  
*SK201029 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT*  
20 Aug 87

[Text] Pyongyang August 20 (KCNA) — *Nodong Sinmun* today comes out with a signed article titled "U.S. Troops Have No Ground To Stay in South Korea".

Stressing that the U.S. troops, the main source of threat to peace, must be withdrawn from South Korea, if tensions are to be eased on the Korean peninsula, the article says:

The United States is obliged by the world people and the international community to withdraw its forces from South Korea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught:

"There is no reason, no grounds whatsoever for U.S. troops to stay on in South Korea."

To pull the U.S. troops out of South Korea is an obligation which the United States can no more avoid.

Nevertheless, the U.S. ruling circles are trying to avoid it. Resorting to the fiction of "threat from the North" they claim that the U.S. forces must stay in South Korea for the "security" of South Korea and "peace". This is a ridiculous excuse to perpetuate the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. troops.

The U.S. forces are present in South Korea entirely for the aggressive goal of the United States, not for the security of the South Korean people. It is for the state strategic interests of the United States that it is trying to keep hold on South Korea as its colony and military base. For this, it has set up the most ferocious dictatorial "regime" in South Korea and defends it with armed forces.

The claim of the United States that it is present in South Korea for preserving "peace" is a nonsensical talk to conceal its war policy.

The U.S. imperialists have turned South Korea into a major military bridgehead and nuclear forward base to execute their global strategy. It is well known a fact that the United States is staging provocative military exercises according to its war plan to attack the northern half of the DPRK and the socialist countries with South Korea as the springboard.

The articles stresses:

Our new disarmament proposal opens a realistic way for the United States to withdraw its forces including nuclear weapons from South Korea without losing face.

The United States must ponder over our military reduction initiative and positively respond to it.

It should not miss this rare chance offered it and get out of South Korea voluntarily, taking along all its troops including nuclear weapons, before it suffers the disgrace of being ousted by the struggle of the South Korean people.

**Daily on Disarmament Issue, 'Two Koreas Plot'**  
*SK210521 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0459 GMT*  
21 Aug 87

[Text] Pyongyang August 21 (KCNA) — *Nodong Sinmun* and *Minju Choson* today hit at the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

A signed commentary of *Nodong Sinmun* entitled "Argument for Division Is Immediately War-Like Stand" notes that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities are insisting on "simultaneous entry into the United Nations" and "cross recognition," while disregarding the DPRK's proposal for multi-national disarmament negotiations, a signal initiative meant to guarantee peace on the Korean peninsula and promote its peaceful reunification.

The commentary says:

The disarmament issue cannot be replaced by something like "entry into the U.N." and "cross recognition."

Their much-touted "entry into the U.N." and "cross recognition" are an evil brainchild of the U.S. imperialist policies of division and war against Korea and a crafty ruse aimed at keeping Korea divided into two for ever.

Today the United States is further exploiting the "two Koreas" plot for its military purposes. It is seeking a permanent split of Korea with the aim of keeping hold on South Korea for an indefinite period as a base for nuclear attack on the DPRK and other socialist countries, and is working hard to attain this aim through "entry into the U.N." and "cross recognition," namely, the U.S. plan for "entry into the U.N." and "cross recognition" constitutes a main component part of its nuclear war strategy and a political tool for military aggression on Korea and the world.

At present, the United States is plotting to abuse the Olympics for the insidious purpose of pushing ahead with the plan for "cross recognition" and "entry into the U.N."

Peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification are incompatible with the line of division and war. Likewise, "disarmament can never be compatible with "entry into the U.N." and "cross recognition."

The belligerent manoeuvres of the United States and the puppet clique are becoming ever more intensified in South Korea.

Resorting to such splittist talk as "entry into the U.N." and "cross recognition," instead of working toward finding a way out of the present situation in disarmament, is a criminal act running counter to peace and reunification and a treacherous act trampling upon the interests of the nation.

Division means war, and reunification means national harmony and peace. There can be no seed of war in Korea, when it is reunified. The DPRK's initiative of phased arms reduction is oriented toward building a peaceful, reunified country.

The United States and the South Korean authorities who are directly responsible for the tensions on the Korean peninsula must respond without delay to the DPRK's disarmament proposal so that multinational disarmament negotiations may be held as soon as possible.

*Minju Choson* says: We would never tolerate the moves of the splittists at home and abroad for "simultaneous U.N. membership" and "cross recognition."

**KCNA Denounces U.S.-Japan Military Exercise**  
*SK210517 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0425 GMT*  
21 Aug 87

[Text] Pyongyang August 21 (KCNA) — Joint maneuvers of the Japanese Air "Self-Defence Force" and the U.S. Navy were held southeast of Kyushu, Japan, for three days from August 17, according to a foreign press report.

The U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries staged the military exercise in the region south of Japan islands near Korea by mobilizing nuclear-equipped fighter planes. It was, first of all, aimed at rounding off the preparations of U.S.-Japan joint operations for a nuclear war in Korea.

This is proved by the fact that the fighter-bombers deployed in the Nyudabaru base of the Fifth Flying Corps of the Japanese Air "Self-Defence Force" are constantly "kept ready" to fly to the Korean peninsula any moment in an "emergency case."

Due to the reckless nuclear war exercises of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries, the danger of nuclear war is daily increasing in Korea and the Far East and heavier clouds of nuclear war are hanging over the Korean peninsula.

The U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries should give up the reckless nuclear war games, lending an ear to the unanimous voices of the Korean people and other Asian peoples for preventing nuclear war and defending world peace.

**O Kuk-yol Feted at Beijing Banquet by PRC**  
*SK210807 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*  
2200 GMT 18 Aug 87

[Text] Comrade Yang Dezhi, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army

[CPLA], arranged a banquet for a DPRK government and military delegation headed by Comrade O Kuk-yol, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and Chief of the General Staff of the KPA, at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing on 17 August.

Present at the banquet were Xu Xin, deputy chief of staff of the CPLA; Liu Huaqing, Commander of the CPLA Navy; Wang Hai, commander of the CPLA Air Force; and other personages concerned.

Also invited were members of the delegation; Sin In-ha, Ambassador of our country to China; and the military attache of the Embassy.

Yang Dezhi, Chief of the CPLA General Staff, made a speech at the banquet. In his speech, he pointed out that the KPA is a people's army, founded and fostered by the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song. He also noted that under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song and the WPK, the KPA has registered immortal merits in defending and building the fatherland, has obtained rich experiences, and that the heroic KPA has become a strong fortress in defending the nation.

Stressing that the CPLA has intensified combat capability and promoted its military and political standard by implementing the lines and policies of the third plenary meeting of the 11th CPC Central Committee, he pointed out that today China is striving to build the CPLA into a strong, regular, and modern revolutionary army.

He stressed that the Chinese people tenaciously support the Korean people's cause for the independent and peaceful reunification of the nation. Noting that some time ago, the Korean Government issued a statement and made an important proposal for phased arms reduction on the Korean peninsula and for the withdrawal of U.S. troops and declared that it would unilaterally cut 100,000 troops this year, he stressed that such a measure is very concrete and a reasonable proposal as put forth by the Korean Government to ease tension on the Korean peninsula.

He pointed out that he firmly believes that no matter how severe the difficulties and arduousness that may lie ahead in their march, the Korean people's desire for the independent and peaceful reunification of the nation will be realized without fail.

O Kuk-yol, Chief of the general staff, also made a speech at the banquet. The participants of the banquet toasted to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song; to the good health and long life of dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il; and to the good health and long lives of the respected Comrades Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang, and Li Xiannian.

The banquet proceeded in a militant amicable atmosphere. Prior to the banquet, Yang Dezhi, Chief of the CPLA General Staff, met with O Kuk-yol, Chief of the KPA General Staff.

**Meeting Marks Anniversary of Romanian Revolution**  
*SK210511 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0438 GMT*  
21 Aug 87

[Text] Pyongyang August 21 (KCNA) — A meeting was held in Pyongyang on August 20 to mark the 43rd anniversary of the victory of the anti-imperialist, anti-fascist, social and national liberation revolution in Romania.

O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations with foreign countries and vice-chairman of the Korea-Romania Friendship Association, said in his speech:

Over the past 43 years since the victory of the revolution, the Romanian people, going through all sorts of obstacles and difficulties, have converted their country with devoted efforts into an industrial-agricultural state with modern industry and developed socialist rural economy.

Today, they are striving in unison to fulfil the 8th five-year plan put forth by the 13th congress of the Romanian Communist Party under the leadership of the party headed by Comrade Nikolai Ceausescu.

Pointing out that the Romanian Socialist Republic is working energetically to clear Europe of the danger of a nuclear war, turn the Balkans into a nuclear-free and chemical weapon-free zone and have peace and security guaranteed in Europe and the rest of the world, the speaker voiced firm solidarity with the peace efforts of the Romanian party, government and people.

Speaking next, the Romanian Ambassador to Korea Constantin Iftodi elaborated on the external policy and activities of his country, declaring: The friendly and cooperative relations between the Romanian Socialist Republic and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea hold a special place.

We, he said, sincerely rejoice over the great successes made by the Korean people under the intelligent leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea, the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The Romanian Socialist Republic and people have positively supported the proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, holding tripartite talks and North-South high-level political and military talks and cutting the armed forces of the North and the South to less than 100,000 men in the 1988-1991 period on a phased basis, with the entailing withdrawal of the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea.

The Romanian people will always express solidarity with the Korean people in the just cause of national reunification, the speaker stressed.

**Wage-Freeze Seen as Challenge to Workers**  
*SK201047 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1039 GMT*  
20 Aug 87

[Text] Pyongyang August 20 (KCNA) — The Chon Tu-hwan group called a "meeting of cabinet ministers concerned with the labour-management dispute" at "Chongwadae" on August 18 and revealed its blackhearted intention to freeze wages for workers, according to a radio report from Seoul.

That day the puppet deputy prime minister raved that an average 5-6 percent rise of wages by labour disputes would mean a lower "economic growth rate," multiplication of unemployment and worse international payments.

This is a heinous challenge to the workers who rose in the struggle for their vital rights, democratic liberties and higher pay, and a sophism meant to defend belligerent manoeuvres and bankrupt, dependent economy.

The South Korean economy has shown a downward tendency all along, unemployment increased and international payments grown worse still mainly because economic dependence and militarization have become all the more serious since the traitor Chon Tu-hwan took office.

The puppets' talk about "wages" is a nonsense.

South Korean workers' wages have been nailed down by the puppet clique's "low wage policy." The proportion of labour cost making up wages in the composition of the cost of manufactured goods at the comprador exports businesses is 1.8 percent at best.

In crying that a wage hike would "shake" economic "stability" to the very bottom the puppets mean forcing the workers not to resist but meekly obey exploitation by foreign monopoly capital and comprador capital which is in league with it.

**Daily Denounces Chon's Strike Remarks**  
*SK201125 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*  
2151 GMT 19 Aug 87

[Nodong Sinmun 20 August commentary: "Thorny Sermon"]

[Text] On 18 August, the puppet Chon Tu-hwan held a meeting among relevant ministers at Chongwadae in connection the workers' struggle persistently being waged in South Korea recently.

At this meeting, the puppet traitor raved about the so-called principle of resolving labor-management disputes. He claimed that labor-management disputes should be settled between the parties concerned through negotiations in an autonomous manner. He then stressed that such disputes should be resolved peacefully according to law and order and that the situation should not be aggravated by impure outside forces nor should they be used politically.



Outwardly traitor Chon Tu-hwan made remarks on settlement, resolution, and so forth, pretending that he is interested in the workers' situation and demands. However, there is a thorn in his remarks.

It is clear to everyone that solving problems through negotiations between the concerned parties of labor and management, which remains only an empty theory in any exploitive society, would never be possible in a colonial fascist society under the control of outside forces in which foreign monopolistic capitalists, a handful of the reactionary ruling bunch, and the comprador capitalists, who are in collusion with the bunch, rampage. The capitalist forces assume the workers as a target of unlimited exploitation, and without them, such forces cannot exist. Thus, no one can imagine that the capitalists would choose the path of goodwill for the workers, giving up their unique way of existence.

The remark on peaceful resolution according to law and order means forcing the South Korean workers to obey the current fascist constitutional order. This is shown by the fact that the puppet traitor stressed seeking a way to resolve the dispute through negotiations while engaging in normal production activities, raving about unreasonable demands, untrustworthy enterprises, and so forth. Such a method to resolve problems is stipulated in the evil labor law formulated in the early stages of traitor Chon Tu-hwan's power. Unless he had such an atrocious intention, he would not enforce that which the workers cannot accept while pretending that he will look after the workers.

While raving about someone else's infiltration, manipulation, and so forth, the puppet Chon Tu-hwan has attempted to repress the workers on the pretext of coping with them.

The South Korean workers' struggle is a struggle for the basic right to existence and for democratic freedom. The workers put forward such very basic demands as dissolving government-patronized trade unions, abolishing evil labor laws, freedom to form trade unions, ensurance of the three labor rights, wage increases, implementing an 8-hour work system, and improved working conditions.

The struggle to accomplish such demands was prompted by the decision of the workers themselves. Thus, there are no unreasonable demands, interference by someone else, or factors to be used politically. Nevertheless, traitor Chon Tu-hwan has described the South Korean workers' struggle as excessive and unreasonable and lectured on the resolution of problems through negotiations according to law and order. This is designed to block the workers' movement, which is being enhanced with each passing day, and to reduce the political unrest.

It is no accident that on that day the puppet traitor also babbled about acceptance of the workers' demands in principle and so forth, while running amok to settle the crisis in his rule.

As for traitor Chon Tu-hwan, he cannot be the person from whom fair resolution of labor-management disputes proceeding from the position of the workers can be

expected. It is none other than traitor Chon Tu-hwan who touched off the workers' struggle in South Korea. It is the puppet Chon Tu-hwan himself who cruelly trampled underfoot the workers' rights as soon as he came to office, who blocked the workers from exercising their missions and duties as the advanced class of society, and who forced them to suffer immeasurable pain and misfortune every moment of their lives with dictatorial rule, nation-selling politics, and unpopular policies.

The only way to basically improve the workers' living conditions in South Korea is to eradicate the colonial military fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique, which work as social fetters to the workers, and all exploitive relations.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan should immediately step down from power according to the demands of the South Korean workers and people, instead of adhering to a reckless trick.

**Daily Views No Tae-u's 'Stained Image'**  
*SK211027 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1019 GMT*  
21 Aug 87

[Text] Pyongyang August 21 (KCNA) — *Nodong Sinmun* Friday condemns the traitor No Tae-u of South Korea for resorting to all sorts of mean efforts to improve his stained image.

The paper in a signed commentary recalls that No Tae-u is nowadays advertising as if the "measures" he took to save the situation were something of "historical significance" resulting from a "bold decision for democratization" and as if he had actually contributed to democratic development and were a "presidential candidate blessed by the people." The paper goes on to say:

It is absurd for No Tae-u the puppet to describe his "commitment to democratization" as a product of "his bold decision for democratic development" and "something democratic in practice." The Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u group employed a trick of temporary retreat with a false promise to accept the demand of the democratic forces for direct elections in order to appease the indignant people and tide over the crisis of the fascist "regime."

It is all the more ridiculous for him to profess to be a "historic person" who contributed to democratic development.

No is a typical military gangster whose career is stained with fascism, murder and treachery. What he has done to be recorded in history is that he perpetrated the massacre in Kwangju in league with the traitor Chon Tu-hwan and bossed the "democratic justice party" as a side-kick of Chon who is intent on fascism, treachery, war preparations and permanent split of the nation.

No's commitment to "fair elections" and to "the judgment of the people" is a smoke-screen for the upcoming bayonet-backed swindle-ridden "elections."



With no trick can No Tae-u conceal his sinister intention to stifle the democratic forces and seat himself in fascist power.

There is no room for such a traitor as No Tae-u within the nation.

**KCNA Denounces South's River Crossing Exercise**  
*SK210516 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0453 GMT*  
21 Aug 87

[Text] Pyongyang August 21 (KCNA) — The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique staged a river crossing exercise under the simulated conditions of northward invasion on the river Han by mobilizing large armed forces on August 20 as part of the provocative military exercises codenamed "Ulchi 87", while maliciously carping on us, according to a report.

Far from affirmatively responding to our proposal for massive arms reduction, the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u group is getting frantic with ceaseless military exercises to challenge the Korean people and the world peace-loving people desirous of peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification.

In doing so, they seek to divert elsewhere the hatred of people for them and find a way out of the present crisis.

**South's 'Smear Campaign' of North Criticized**  
*SK210439 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0418 GMT*  
21 Aug 87

[Text] Pyongyang August 21 (KCNA) — The South Korean puppets have launched another malicious smear campaign against the North.

After circulating the ridiculous false report that there was a sort of "protest demonstration" in Pyongyang in early May through *Naewoe Tongsin* which speaks for the "Security Planning Board", the puppets have set in motion all their subsidized media to make quite a fuss about it. In an attempt to make their false report sound real, the puppets quoted so-called "source from a foreigner" and "source from Japanese political figures" who made a trip to Pyongyang in July together with the friendship visiting group of the Japan Socialist Party. But the world people who are well informed of the reality of the northern half of the republic cannot help spitting in disgust at this too shameless and brigandish smear propaganda.

Who on earth would believe the forged story about such a thing which has never occurred and cannot occur under the socialist system in the northern half of the republic? It is, needless to say, a brainchild of the puppet Security Planning Board.

The point is what the puppets seek in spreading such a groundless story.

It is, first of all, related to the uneasy internal situation of the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u group.

The group, which fell on its knees under a hard blow by the June popular resistance of the South Korean people, has been driven into a hopeless political crisis by the massive action of workers which is sweeping the whole of South Korea in an unprecedented scale.

Driven to the wall by this, the puppets are trying to cross over the hardest ridge by diverting elsewhere the attention of people from the crisis within South Korea and misleading public opinion with the fabricated propaganda directed against us.

They are the very one who has turned the whole of South Korea into a medieval hell of forced labour for the workers, leaving them no other choice but to rise up in a massive resistance. It is shameful of them to conduct a false propaganda about fictitious "forced labour mobilization" and "demonstration" to slander the northern half of Korea where the independent and creative life of labour of the working people is flowering and the whole of society is a great harmonious family.

In resorting to such brazen false propaganda, the puppets also seek to smear our image at any cost.

Now we are mustering all the forces available in peaceful construction and making sincere efforts to remove the main factor of the outbreak of another war from the Korean peninsula, guarantee a durable peace and achieve a peaceful reunification of the country.

Only recently the DPRK government put forward a proposal for multinational disarmament negotiation, while taking a step of its own accord to reduce the men and officers of the People's Army by 100,000 by the end of this year. This enjoys full support and welcome from the progressive people of the world.

On the contrary, the puppets are abandoning themselves to confrontation and war moves, failing to give a sensible answer to our peace proposal, to invite deserved denunciation from people at home and abroad.

Under such a situation the puppets are making a false propaganda as if there were problems within our society in an effort to keep off and weaken the influence of our peace proposals and measures and damage the high international authority of our republic. This is foolish, indeed.

The puppets should discontinue this rash act at once, clearly understanding that a false propaganda against others is as stupid and foolish as lifting an axe to cut one's own foot.

**Daily on Value of Sociopolitical Integrity**  
*SK201524 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502 GMT*  
20 Aug 87

[Text] Pyongyang August 20 (KCNA) — *Nodong Sinmun* Thursday prints a signed article entitled "Social-Political Integrity Is Immortal" which says in part:

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il in his work "On Some Problems of Education in the Chuche Idea" gave a scientific exposition of the law of the formation of a social-political organism and explained the immortal integrity of the masses rallied as an independent social-political organism.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, said:

"By uniting around the leader into one organization with a single ideology, under the guidance of the party, the masses form a socio-political organism which is immortal as an independent being. The physical life of an individual person is finite, but the integrity of the masses rallied as an independent socio-political organism is immortal."

The chuche idea was the first in history to clarify that there is social-political integrity distinct from individuals' physical life. This provided a guarantee in theory and practice for immortality of all people.

People do not have social-political integrity at birth. It is what people of a social-political community can share. The social-political community means the integrated whole of the leader, the party and the masses.

This integrity is mainly characteristic of immortality, essentially distinct from physical life.

It is immortal chiefly because it is a collective's.

Intimate linkage with social-political organizations is essential for the immortality of this integrity. The basic way of this linkage is organizational and ideological activities. These activities enable people to always share the destiny with the social-political community, the parent body of their integrity, and immortalize the political integrity.

The leader analyzes, synthesizes and coordinates the desires of the people for independence and their interests, and guides them to put the desires into effect. Thanks to the leader of the revolution, the social community gives people political integrity. The party imbues the social-political community with the revolutionary idea of the leader, the top brain of the community, and consolidates it organizationally and ideologically.

The social-political integrity is incomparably valuable to physical life and it is exalted in the worthwhile struggle for chajusong under the guidance of the party and the leader.

**Daily on Superiority of Guidance Complexes**  
*SK201227 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*  
2138 GMT 10 Aug 87

[*Nodong Sinmun* 11 August editorial: "Let Us Further Display the Superiority of Complexes"]

[Text] Economic guidance and industrial management should be decisively improved according to the demands of the Taean work system to successfully fulfill the Third

7-Year Plan. Presently, it is important in improving economic guidance and industrial management to display the superiority of complexes by operating them properly.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Under the unified and systematic guidance of the state, complexes should set correct individual plans; responsibly carry out such economic organizational work as cooperative production, material supply, and transport; and correctly apply the independent financial operation system. By so doing, they should carry out all management activities creatively and efficiently.

Complexes are our new socialist industrial system, established through the embodiment of the demands of the Taean work system. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, according to the new demands of the developing reality in which the scale of the economy has grown and productive relations between sectors have become closer, long ago took the wise step of establishing complexes for many sectors of the people's economy.

Complexes are units that set individual plans and organize and carry out production independently. With extensive authorization to set plans, carry out supply work, and perform other necessary functions, complexes carry out management activities independently according to the independent financial operation system, assuming full responsibility for the results from the party and state. Therefore, success in overall economic construction largely depends on the operation of complexes.

Complexes that have been established by embodying the demands of the Taean work system have gained many experiences and have displayed great superiority over the course of strengthening the chuche-oriented character in industrial management, carrying out production responsibly according to the unified state plan, seeking close cooperation among complexes, and carrying out management activities creatively.

Reality shows that ceaseless innovations and advancements can be effected in economic construction when the complexes, which have been organized rationally, are operated and managed correctly.

Today's reality, in which a vigorous struggle is being waged to fulfill the Third 7-Year Plan of the party more than 1 1/2 years ahead of the schedule, demands that the role of complexes be enhanced, and their superiority be displayed more fully.

Only by further enhancing the role of complexes can the creativity of production workers be fully displayed; the supply, cooperative production, and transport organizational work be carried out efficiently; and the independent financial operation system be applied correctly, thus overfulfilling the daily, monthly, quarterly, and index quotas.

Operating complexes properly and displaying their superiority are an important guarantee in developing the overall economy even more rapidly by utilizing the existing economic foundation effectively.

To operate complexes properly and display their superiority fully, collective guidance by the party committee above all should be intensified. The supreme guidance organs of complexes are the party committees of complexes. The party committees of complexes collectively discuss and decide on all important questions put forth concerning their complexes, questions on fulfilling the political demands of the party; their functionaries then carry out their work according to assignment. At the same time, the party committees of complexes offer collective guidance, while keeping a firm grip on their subordinate party organizations in a uniform manner. Therefore, success in management activities largely depends on how the party committees of complexes carry out their activities and how they make efforts to fulfill the political demands.

By keeping a firm grip on overall economic work, the party committees of complexes must plan and carry out all work in a political way. In particular, firm priority should be given to organizational political work to collectively discuss problems that arise from fulfilling the Third 7-Year Plan, to work out concrete methods and ways to fulfill it, and to mobilize party members and working people for its fulfillment. At the same time, the status of implementation of discussed and decided upon questions should be regularly grasped and evaluation and reassignment ceaselessly intensified, thus thoroughly implementing the economic policy of the party.

Complexes are the basic units of the planned management and operation of the state. Only when complexes set correct plans can centralization and democracy be adequately dovetailed, and self-reliance, creativity, and the superiority of complexes be displayed.

Complexes, through wide-ranging discussion with the masses under the uniform guidance of the state, should set mobilization and scientific plans according to the demands of party policy and the principle of socialist economy, and according to reality.

In addition to setting individual plans, complexes should set plans for their subordinate plants and enterprises responsibly and realistically, and dovetail them thoroughly.

To manage and operate complexes properly, it is also important to supply materials without fail according to plans and contracts. Only by conducting this work properly, can the production of complexes and their subordinate plants and enterprises be stabilized at a high level, and the economy be ceaselessly developed.

Complexes should enhance the role of functionaries of supply organizations, conclude contracts correctly among complexes according to the state plan, and ensure the adequate supply of materials.

The Central General Materials Corporation and local materials corporations are a domestic socialist market. It is through them that contracts are concluded among

complexes and their fulfillment is supervised and controlled. The central General Materials Corporation and local materials corporations should properly help in the conclusion of contracts among complexes and provide supervision and control such that all contracts are thoroughly fulfilled. By so doing, they should ensure the supply of materials and their consumption according to plan.

It is important to properly organize cooperative production. Organizing cooperative production correctly is most important in organizing the production of complexes; only by conducting this work properly can production be stabilized.

Functionaries of complexes should properly dovetail cooperative production in their complexes and maintain a proper production relationship among their subordinate plants and enterprises. By so doing, they should carry out cooperative production responsibly.

At the same time, if some cooperative products cannot be dovetailed in their complexes, they should seek to dovetail them through other complexes.

Functionaries of complexes should preferentially organize the production of cooperative products to be supplied to other complexes according to plans and contracts. They should ensure that cooperative products are supplied before the 15th day of each month. At the same time, complexes should properly manage and rationally utilize facilities, the basic tools for production. They should also work out thorough measures for transport work.

Complexes should conduct manpower management, financial management, and evaluation of plan fulfillment thoroughly and correctly according to the rules of management and operation of complexes.

Adhering to organizational and command work for production should be emphasized in order to improve planning work, transport organizational work, and organizational work for cooperative production and to display the superiority of complexes.

Our party has organized complexes rationally by trusting guidance functionaries — members of the command staff of the revolution — and has entrusted to them the honorable task of managing and operating a large-scale economy correctly.

All functionaries of complexes, with strong determination to return the great trust of the party, should plan, organize, and command all work responsibly. By so doing, they should ensure that planning work, service work for workers, and all other work is conducted smoothly.

In particular, functionaries should set specific monthly production plans and work out perfect production schedules to thoroughly dovetail the production processes.



Functionaries of complexes, among their subordinate plants and enterprises, should grasp pending problems to fulfill the plan for this year, solve these problems swiftly, and carry out production command work aggressively. By so doing, they should display the superiority of complexes even more fully and effect a great revolutionary turn in fulfilling the Third 7-Year Plan.

**Pak Song-chol, Others at Pak Yong-sun Funeral**  
*SK210507 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0433 GMT*  
21 Aug 87

[Text] Pyongyang August 21 (KCNA) — The funeral service of the late comrade Pak Yong-sun, member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly and curator of the Korean Revolution Museum, was held in Pyongyang Thursday.

Present there were Yi Kun-mo, Pak Song-chol and Yim Chun-chu, members of the political bureau of the WPK Central Committee, and other senior officials, the bereaved family and relatives of the deceased.

At 9 a.m. the coffin was borne to the hearse by party and government cadres amid the playing of the dirge.

A solemn ceremony was held at the Patriotic Martyrs' Cemetery in the suburb of Pyongyang to pay last respects to the deceased.

Hwang Sun-hui, an anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter, made a funeral address.

Noting that the life of comrade Pak Yong-sun was a brilliant life of a staunch communist revolutionary who has devoted his all to the struggle for the party and the leader, the country and the people, she stressed: His noble revolutionary spirit will be alive forever in the hearts of our people.

The coffin of the deceased was laid down in the grave amid the dirge and a volley for the dead.

### South Korea

**Document Calls for Simultaneous UN Entry**  
*SK210027 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English*  
21 Aug 87 p 1

[Text] The government has renewed its call for simultaneous entry of south and north Korea into the United Nations.

"The joint admission will increase the opportunity of promoting bilateral dialogue, thus contributing to creating an atmosphere conducive to peaceful unification of the peninsula," a statement said yesterday.

The statement, conveyed to the U.N. Security Council recently, was adopted as an official document of the council and distributed to representatives from 159 member countries Aug. 19.

The government's statement was issued in response to a July 1 north Korean memorandum addressed to the council, in which Pyongyang objected to the joint entry "because it would perpetuate the south-north division."

The statement pointed out that north Korea filed applications for admission into the United Nations in 1949 and 1952 and for a joint entry in 1957 and 1958.

Furthermore, it also said that the actual reason for the north Korean objection to the U.N. membership lies in its closed nature and desire to communize the whole peninsula by force.

**Seoul Bus Drivers Poised To Strike**  
*SK210113 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English*  
21 Aug 87 p 1

[Text] With the Saturday morning deadline for a general strike by Seoul's bus drivers approaching, representatives of the bus companies and the drivers' union raced against time yesterday to reach a compromise.

The central and Seoul city governments, fearing chaos in public transportation, also huddled to find ways to break the deadlock over pay increases for bus drivers.

In Inchon, the nation's fourth largest city, bus drivers will go on strike this morning as the last-minute negotiations produced no settlement.

Seoul's nearly 18,000 bus drivers in both cities should be paid.

Leaders of the bus drivers' union in Inchon demand a 76-percent increase in basic monthly pay and a 200-percent bonus hike. But the management insists on a 5 percent increase.

The Inchon City government has an emergency plan to transport citizens if the drivers translate their threat into action.

The plan calls for increasing the number of taxis, and using vehicles owned by private and public organizations for public transportation.

Representatives of labor and management held the negotiations at 2:30 p.m. at the bus transportation business office in Inhyon-dong, downtown Inchon, but they agreed on the validity of only four minor clauses of the 15 demands presented by the drivers. The demands include a 27 percent wage increase.

An Inchon city transportation official said 746 taxis will be fully utilized to help transport passengers.

Also mobilized will be 296 buses, including 94 buses of tourist companies and 17 school buses.

In Seoul, representatives of bus companies and the drivers' union held a series of talks to narrow their differences.



Drivers demand a 22-percent increase in basic monthly pay, while the bus companies have offered a 7-percent increase. The negotiations began late June, officials said.

Starting at 5:10 p.m. yesterday, they held another meeting at a regional labor committee office in Yongdungpo, south-western Seoul, to iron out their differences.

They continued the talks to unravel the thorny issue of wage hikes for bus drivers until early this morning.

The union originally demanded a 31-percent hike and the bus companies offered 4.5 percent.

"I am not sure whether there will be a breakthrough at the last minute," said a high-ranking official at the Transportation Ministry.

"But I want to emphasize that the government has been doing its best to prevent the threatened strike," he said.

Sources said the ministry has been urging Seoul's bus companies do all they can to preempt the drivers' strike, while promising to allow a bus fare increase in December or later.

However, the bus companies reportedly are demanding that the government guarantee a fare increase publicly.

"So we would not rule out the possibility of last-minute settlement," said one source.

In a related development, ranking officials from the transportation and labor ministries, the Economic Planning Board and the Seoul City government held a special meeting at Chongwadae yesterday morning to find ways to prevent the drivers' strike in Seoul. It was not known what steps were discussed, however.

Seoul Mayor Yom Po-hyon met with leaders of the drivers' union to persuade them to cancel the general strike in the interest of millions of Seoulites who commute daily on buses.

According to Seoul city figures, 53.1 percent or 9,255,000 of the total 17,429,000 commuters use city buses daily.

The city has 89 bus companies, all privately owned, with 8,300 buses and 18,000 drivers.

Citing increased labor costs and prices of buses, Seoul's bus companies have long demanded a substantial increase in bus fares. They demand that bus fares be raised by 20 won to 140 won per adult.

The Transportation Ministry had once considered allowing an increase to preempt the planned strike, but the Economic Planning Board opposed it on the ground that it might start a chain reaction of public utility charge increases.

The government said an increase in bus fares could be studied only after November.

### No Tae-u Urges Government Role

SK210119 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English  
21 Aug 87 p 1

[Text] No Tae-u, president of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, yesterday urged the government to positively intervene in a labor dispute between Seoul bus drivers and management.

"The situation must be prevented by any means in which a million Seoulites should suffer inconveniences from the drivers' walkout," No said.

The ruling party president also instructed party officials to take precautions against a walkout, such as arbitrating pay hikes, in cooperation with the government.

Representatives of the bus drivers' union earlier threatened to go on strike tomorrow if their demand for a 28.4 percent pay hike is ignored.

Meantime, No said that the government should provide financial support for medium-sized industries in order to prevent their bankruptcy.

### Mediation Averts Strike

SK210852 Seoul YONHAP in English 0831 GMT  
21 Aug 87

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 21 (YONHAP) — Due to the government's mediation efforts, a threatened general strike by Seoul bus drivers was averted when the management and drivers' union reached a dramatic accord at noon Friday, ending a two-month long dispute on wage increases and other benefits.

The settlement is the second major mediation effort by the government in the nationwide labor disputes over the past four weeks — disputes that have put a dent on South Korea's economy. In the first direct government move in the current labor disturbances, workers at the Hyundai business group, the largest conglomerate in Korea, agreed to return to work on Thursday, ending two days of violent protests. In the Seoul bus dispute, a seven-point accord was concluded on the final day for negotiations set by the labor union after an overnight negotiation session. The bus drivers in this capital city of more than 9.5 million people will receive an 11 percent pay raise. Bus drivers in Seoul have previously received about 410,000 won (506 U.S. dollars one dollar is worth about 810 won) for an average 26 working days each month.

Leaders of the labor union had decided to launch a general strike beginning Saturday morning unless their 15-point proposal, including a 28.44 percent wage increase and the annual payment of 200 percent bonuses, was met by Friday.

Also included in the labor-management agreement were recognition of a two-day paid leave of absence for special family ceremonial occasions and an annual payment of 150 million won (about 185,000 dollars) into a scholarship fund for children of the drivers.

The agreement also stipulates that management will add 3,000 won every year to the drivers' annual payments and hand over to the union any money left over after payment is made for the manufacture of drivers' uniforms and the disinfection of buses.

The management will cover all expenses which result from traffic accidents which occurred during the drivers' working hours, according to the agreement.

Meanwhile, the city government says that Seoul has a daily traffic population of 17,429,000 people of which about 53.1 percent are dependent on some 8,300 buses.

Despite a marathon meeting between labor and management which started Thursday afternoon, the two sides were unable to reach an accord because of wide differences on the rate of increase in wages before Labor Minister Yi Hon-ki stepped in and held separate meetings with leaders of the Seoul chapter of the bus drivers' union and the Association of Seoul Bus Companies.

The government's mediation efforts were first made at 10:30 p.m. Thursday when the labor minister called for a meeting of representatives of the companies' labor and management, with related government officials in charge of public transportation also attending.

Yi said at a news conference after the agreement that the settlement is a good example of the progress made in the development of labor-management negotiations.

In backing up his remarks, the labor minister pointed out that both labor and management exercised restraint and demonstrated the virtue of mutual concessions by holding a number of meetings between the two in accordance with lawful procedures.

The seven-point accord is a result of serious talks and negotiations between labor and management, Yi added.

Saying that the government will stick to the basic principles of self-regulation and autonomy, Yi said, it will continue to mediate as an impartial third-party in labor disputes when a need arises as in this case, to foster an atmosphere conducive for dialogue.

**Prosecutors Seeking Sentences for Protestors**  
*SK202341 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
21 Aug 87 p 3

[Text] The Prosecutor General's Office reaffirmed yesterday that prosecutors would seek harsh sentences for protesting workers who exercise violence, set fire to public facilities and occupy railroad tracks in the course of labor disputes.

In a conference of prosecutors in charge of public security nationwide, Prosecutor General Yi Chong-nam instructed that "extraneous forces" fanning labor strife behind the scenes face investigation and arrest first.

Yi emphasized prosecutors will seek heavy penalties for picketing workers or "extraneous forces", if they cross the line and interfere with public order and damage public facilities.

Under the guideline, a central co-investigation team composed of prosecutors, police and Labor Ministry officials was formed to cope with "wayward" vandalism.

Acts injuring and resulting in deaths, arson, destruction of public facilities, seizure of railroads and roads will be harshly dealt with.

Prosecutors took note of the fact that the laborers' protests are understandable. But they should not disturb public order and inconvenience of the general public, the eventual consequence of which would be damage to the very foundation of the state.

Prosecutors were also told that all armories should be closely guarded. And the flow of explosives for mining use should be closely checked so that they are not diverted, fearing that they might be used by forces having the morbid intention of triggering a sort of uprising.

**Emergency Funds for Firms in Labor Disputes**  
*SK210741 Seoul YONHAP in English 0654 GMT*  
21 Aug 87

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 21 (YONHAP) — The government will supply emergency funds beginning next week to small- and medium-sized firms faced with a serious financial pinch due to continuing labor-management disputes.

Firms currently free of labor unrest but which are confronted with an acute fund shortage because of labor disputes at other firms with which they maintain business relations or are faced with the after-effects of their own disputes which have already been settled, will all be eligible for the emergency funds.

To be eligible, such firms must be unable to pay wages to workers in due course or are on the verge of defaulting on other payments, Trade and Industry Ministry official said Friday.

Firms which are still involved with their own labor disturbances will be excluded from the government's financial support.

The scale of emergency funds will be decided by the government-funded small and medium industry bank and commercial banks.

Required documents for the emergency funds include loan applications and certificates confirming the damage caused by labor disputes.

The certificates will be issued by related organizations, including city and provincial chapters of the Korea Federation of Small Business for manufacturing firms, industrial complex management offices for business housed in industrial complexes and the respective cooperative associations for automobile manufacturers, electronics producers and shipbuilders, the official said.

As of Aug. 19, sit-ins and strikes by workers had caused substantial production losses to small and medium firms across the country, amounting to 296.9 billion won (366.5 million U.S. dollars one dollar is worth 810 won), according to the ministry's latest statistics.

In a related move, the government also decided to extend the repayment period for export support loans granted to small and medium firms suffering from labor-management disputes, the official added.

#### **Parties Panel Resolves Some Issues**

SK210041 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English  
21 Aug 87 p 1

[Text] The ruling and main opposition parties yesterday agreed to retain the Advisory Council on State Affairs and the Advisory Council on Peaceful Unification under the projected new Constitution.

However, the ruling Democratic Justice Party and the opposition Reunification Democratic Party decided to study the change of the two organizations' names and the eligibility of their members.

At a session of their eight-member panel on constitutional reform, the DJP agreed to study the RDP's proposal to create a national economic council.

The panel, which finished the second reading of DJP and RDP constitutional drafts, reached an accord on 20 issues, leaving 32 issues unresolved.

The two parties agreed to ban tenancy and allow the lease of farmland in exceptional cases as defined by law.

The opposition party agreed to the DJP's proposal to determine the election of local government heads and council members in a law, backing down from its previous demand that it be determined by the Constitution.

They agreed that under the new Constitution, the successor to the incumbent president will be elected 70 to 40 days before his term of office expires.

In case of the incumbent president's incapacity, they agreed the next president will be elected within 60 days.

They also agreed to retain the current Constitution's clauses on the place of the president's oath-taking, the control of the Assembly under martial law and the selection of Central Election Management Committee members.

The ruling party agreed to the opposition party's offer to change the term of the committee members from the current five years to six years.

But they sharply differed over the requirements for presidential candidacy, the presidential term and power to disband the Assembly and the neutrality of the central bank.

They narrowed their differences over the creation of a constitutional court.

The RDP told the DJP that it would agree on the issue if citizens are permitted to file a suit on constitutionality.

The two sides agreed to adopt a single constitutional draft and begin negotiations on the revision of the laws on presidential elections and national referendums this month.

#### **Further on Negotiations**

SK202357 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
21 Aug 87 p 2

[Text] The Democratic Justice Party and the main opposition Reunification Democratic Party agreed on nine more items in their constitutional revision talk at the National Assembly yesterday, deciding to continue the activities of their eight-man negotiating panel until the end of this month.

The nine items included the election of the head of state 40-70 days before the beginning of the tenure of a next president, and the repeal of a martial law in case of a parliamentary request with a consent of more than half of the Assembly members.

The cabinet will function for deliberation in the new government as in the present, not as a policy-making organ as proposed by the opposition party.

The Advisory Council on State Affairs and the Advisory Council on Peaceful Unification Policy will be retained but their organizations and titles may be changed.

The negotiators will discuss the revision of the Presidential Election Law and other auxiliary laws after producing a unified draft for the fundamental code.

The other laws are the Central Election Management Law, National Referendum Law and Parliamentary Election Law and regulations governing elections and constitutional amendment.

#### **DJP: No More Concessions**

SK210137 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English  
21 Aug 87 p 2

[From the "Out and About" column]

[Text] The DJP representatives of the eight member political conference are worried that they have nothing to concede in negotiations with the Reunification Democratic Party on constitutional reform.

"Our version of the constitutional change was the final one, while that of the main opposition party was drafted for negotiation purposes," said Choe Yong-chul, one of the DJP delegates.

Choe maintained that it was because the RDP drafted its version for negotiations that it could make concessions.



He said, "Also in today's meeting, there won't be any concessions from our party."

Meantime, the ruling DJP is said to accept the RDP proposal regarding qualifications of a presidential candidate, enabling opposition leader Kim Tae-chung to run for the election.

#### **RDP Urged Against Concessions**

SK202355 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
21 Aug 87 p 2

[Text] The National Coalition for Democratic Constitution [NCDC] asked the major opposition Reunification Democratic Party not to make easy and hasty concessions to the ruling Democratic Justice Party in the constitutional reform negotiations.

The request was made by key members of the NCDC yesterday in a meeting with three vice presidents of the RDP at the Manhattan Hotel in Yoido, Seoul.

NCDC seniors urged the RDP vice presidents to be positive and active in the bi-partisan constitutional reform committee.

The national organization of oppositionists, dissidents, religious leaders and human rights activists said that the RDP should seek provisions in the constitution for the lowering of the voting age to 18 and civil resistance rights against an illegitimate and undemocratic government.

The NCDC insisted that the new constitution should stipulate the political neutrality of the military, the police and prosecution authorities. A "national economy deliberation committee should be created under the new basic code to ensure balanced and sound economic development in the nation, the coalition said.

The RDP vice president expressed the opinion that the opposition party would fully consider the NCDC demands in the bi-partisan constitutional reform committee's meeting.

The NCDC will hold a seminar on the new constitution next week at the Korea National Council of Churches hall to highlight its special interests in the draft of the basic code. Lawmakers of both the ruling and opposition parties will be invited. In Myong-chin, NCDC spokesman said yesterday.

#### **RDP Factions Differ**

SK210120 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English  
21 Aug 87 p 2

[From the "Out and About" column]

[Text] Rival factions of the main opposition Reunification Democratic Party differ over the desired speed of negotiations on constitutional revision with the ruling DJP.

"There is no need for hastening negotiations," said Yi Chung-chae, a party vice president affiliated with the Kim Tae-chung faction, yesterday.

"If the ruling party takes a hardline stance, we cannot but doubt whether they have aspirations for democratic development," he explained.

Members of the Kim Yong-sam faction accused the Kim Tae-chung group of "intentionally" delaying the political timetable, including fielding a single opposition presidential candidate.

**RDP Proposes 'Neutral' Broadcast Commission**  
SK210007 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
21 Aug 87 p 2

[Text] The main opposition Reunification Democratic Party proposed the formation of a "neutral" broadcasting management commission, replacing the current Korean Broadcasting Commission, which it defined as "pro-government." Such a body is necessary to ensure neutral coverage of the upcoming elections by broadcasting firms.

The proposed broadcasting management committee will consist of about 15 prominent figures who will be nominated by the Chief Executive at the recommendation of the government and the opposition.

The new monitoring commission will be empowered to review programs at the request of viewers.

A broadcasting firm must alter its program within three days if the new commission requests it to do so, said Rep. Pak Sil, chairman of the news media committee of the major opposition party.

To ensure freedom from external influences, the commission must be run by journalists, television experts, lawyers, and judges, the chairman said.

Before the election, the commission will meet once every week but will meet once everyday during the election, Rep. Pak added.

To form the neutral commission, the rival parties should enact a temporary decree through bi-partisan accord, he said. The RDP will submit the decree to the National Assembly soon, he added.

The RDP also announced its own draft law to replace the current Basic Press Law and to promote the vitality of the newspapers.

To ensure editing independence and promote the welfare of journalists, all newspapermen must be permitted to form unions in the form of the "closed shop system" under which every reporter is supposed to join the union, the RDP draft said.

The draft calls for strict banning of press censorship before and after printing. Newspaper sources should be protected under the new press code.

The reporters can have the rights to seek information from the governmental institutions, "without any precondition" in the new law.



The RDP draft stipulates that foreigners can not invest in the domestic newspaper companies and that the closing down of newspaper companies and that the closing down of a newspaper will be made only through courts.

The owners of newspapers will not be permitted to branch out into nonnewspaper business, the RDP said.

The current laws should be re-written in such a way as not to limit and control the registration of printing and publishing companies, it said.

The RDP also calls on the government to permit the CBS [Christian Broadcasting Service] to air news and commercial advertisements.

#### **Expelled Students Allowed To Resume Studies**

*SK210015 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
21 Aug 87 p 1*

[Text] The Cabinet meeting yesterday approved the revision of a law to permit university authorities to accept, even if supernumerary, those students expelled for political reasons if they want to resume their interrupted studies.

The amendment will affect those expelled between Dec. 22, 1983, and July 10, 1987.

## Burma

**VOPB Carries BCP Chairman's Message**  
*BK201325 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma*  
*in Burmese 1200 GMT 20 Aug 87*

["Directive of Chairman Thakin Ba Thein Tin to the entire party and People's Army on the 48th founding anniversary of the Burma Communist Party on 15 August 1987"]

[Text] 1. The party completed its 48th year on 15 August 1987. On this auspicious occasion, I, on behalf of the party Central Committee and the Central Military Commission, issue the following guidelines:

Dear Comrades:

The military government, which practices the one-party dictatorship of the Burma Socialist Program Party [BSPP], is intensifying the civil war with its frenzied offensives against the Burma Communist Party [BCP] and the People's Army and against our allied organizations and armies. At the same time, it is stepping up its oppression of the workers, the peasants, and other social classes throughout the country. The military government resorts to such action with the hope of finding a loophole to escape from the economic, political, social, and all-round hardships facing it. Despite its desperate attempt, their efforts will be in vain and there will be no escape for them. This is because the difficulties are the very result of the reactionary and erroneous line, policy, and work which they have pursued for the past 25 years.

Today, people of all nationalities throughout the country are having to bear the brunt of these hardships. The masses can no longer put up with the oppression and exploitation of the BSPP-military government's one-party dictatorship, and hence they have been hoping for a major change that would bring an end to the deteriorating and incompetent rule of the military government. They have placed high hopes on our party and army which have waged a protracted struggle with unwavering determination. Our loftiest task is to fulfill the hopes and wishes of the masses. To ensure that task is a success, the stands taken by the party and the revolution must be fully upheld in a way true members of the BCP — a party armed with the weapon of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought — are expected to do so.

All party members and combatants must have a firm and correct political outlook and be willing to work arduously and through self-reliance. With the aim to demolish the enemy and increase the strength of the masses, we must resolutely oppose selfish attitude and outlook and deeds which ignore the people's sufferings. All levels of party organizations must be united and consolidated so as to concentrate efforts on the military task. The enemy must be destroyed by closely following the strategic and tactical lines of the People's War. We must strengthen the (?political line of the army); that is, build unity between the army and the masses and between the

officers and the combatants, and divide the enemy. We must strictly observe the agreements, which we have reached with our allied armies, aimed at directing the fight at the common enemy which we have reached with our allied armies. Efforts must also be made at concluding new agreements to oppose the common enemy. In order to oppose the BSPP one-party dictatorship negotiations and cooperation must be carried out with any organization, gang, group, and individual who want the abolition of the BSPP one-party dictatorship.

Dear comrades, the civil war was perpetrated by the reactionary government. As long as the reactionary government continues to wage the civil war, we must continue our revolutionary armed struggle. Let us fight with courage by flying high the victory banner of the armed struggle and correctly integrate it with other forms of struggle!

The military government, our common enemy, will definitely fall!

The people's democratic revolution will certainly succeed!

[Signed] Ba Thein Tin, chairman, the Central Committee, the Central Military Commission, the Burma Communist Party

[Dated] The 6th waning moon of Wagaung, 1349  
[15 August 1987]

## Indonesia

**Mokhtar Hopeful on Cambodian 'Cocktail Party'**  
*BK200941 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0933 GMT*  
*20 Aug 87*

[Excerpt] Jakarta, Aug 20 (OANA-ANTARA) — Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja stated here Thursday that there is still hope for organizing an informal meeting or widely known as cocktail party for the solution to the Kampuchean issue because Vietnam still sticks to the Hanoi-Jakarta accord agreed on in Ho Chi Minh City last month.

Commenting on Hanoi's rejection of the latest ASEAN proposal on the cocktail party, Minister Mokhtar said that it didn't mean to dash hope for holding the meeting because the one which was rejected by Hanoi is the ASEAN formula, and not another formula agreed by both Indonesia and Vietnam.

According to the minister, it was still an unofficial rejection. Even the Indonesian proposal was not rejected, he said, adding that we should go ahead with the plan.

He also disclosed that he would in the near future hold consultation meetings with his ASEAN counterparts, and if needed, he would also pay a visit to Vietnam although there was no exact date for such a trip. [passage omitted]

**Official To Brief Sihanouk in Pyongyang**  
*BK191233 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English*  
1015 GMT 19 Aug 87

[Excerpt] Jakarta Aug 19 (BERNAMA) — Indonesia dispatched Wednesday a senior official to Pyongyang, North Korea, to brief Kampuchean leader Norodom Sihanouk on the results of Sunday's snap ASEAN foreign ministers meeting in Bangkok.

Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja told reporters that the ranking official assigned was Nana Sutresna, his director general for political affairs.

However, Mokhtar refused to elaborate when asked why Indonesia sent Sutresna to Pyongyang, since ASEAN Standing Committee Chairman and Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila is scheduled also to meet Sihanouk there following his present tour to Beijing.

Political observers here asked whether there is a rift between Indonesia and Thailand in connection with settlement of the Kampuchean conflict.

On his return from Bangkok Sunday, Mokhtar denied reports there was disagreement among ASEAN members on the so-called cocktail party meeting to solve the eight-year prolonged occupation of Kampuchea by Vietnamese forces.

He said there was no friction among the association members regarding the cocktail party proposal. [passage omitted]

**Suharto Commissions Nuclear Reactor**  
*BK200859 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian*  
0700 GMT 20 Aug 87

[Excerpt] President Suharto this morning commissioned the G.A. Siwabessy multipurpose nuclear reactor and a factory producing materials for nuclear fuel at the Serpong Center for Scientific and Technological Research in Tangerang, West Java.

The head of state said other countries' experience in national development shows that with the mastery of science and technology, these countries are able to place themselves among the advanced and prosperous nations. Therefore, Indonesia has no choice but to quickly join the race to master science and technology if the country does not want to lag behind the advanced countries. The president added that an improvement in the knowledge and skills of Indonesian nuclear scientists and technicians would enhance the nation's mastery of nuclear technology.

[Begin Suharto recording] The commissioning of the multipurpose nuclear reactor and its support facilities has special significance in the mastery of nuclear technology because with such commissioning, our nuclear scientists and technicians can also improve their knowledge and skills. It will also increase the number of such

experts. All this will improve the mastery of nuclear technology by our own people. Besides, if it turns out that we need nuclear energy to generate electricity in the future, we will have a sufficient number of experts who know how to run a power plant. Obviously, the decision to build a nuclear reactor to generate electricity also takes into consideration the factors of safety and environment preservation. [end recording]

Earlier, Research and Technology Minister Habibie said the nuclear reactor is expected not only to produce sophisticated products for agriculture and industry, but will also serve as a vehicle to improve the knowledge of Indonesian scientists, which in turn will improve the knowledge of the society in general. [passage omitted]

**FRG Minister Comments**

*BK200935 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0927 GMT*  
20 Aug 87

[Text] Jakarta, August 20 (OANA-ANTARA) — West Germany is ready to be a partner to build a nuclear power plant if the Indonesian Government decides to construct it following the operation of Indonesia's first multi-purpose research reactor inaugurated by President Suharto Thursday morning.

The 30-mw research reactor (MPR-30), which was built with the German assistance, is a good start for further cooperation, West German Research and Technology Minister Dr. Heinz Riesenhuber told the press at a luncheon here Thursday.

According to Riesenhuber, West German industries are ready to be a partner of Indonesia or other countries interested in building the coming first Indonesian nuclear power plant.

Riesenhuber said that his country had built and operated nuclear reactors which were known for their safety worldwide, because it had made much investment in reactor safety.

Indonesia has been thoroughly studying the viability of building a nuclear power plant to meet increasing demand for electricity, at an annual rate of 12 per cent (800 mw), towards industrialization.

Earlier press reports said that the government was still considering construction of two 600-mw plants or just one 900-mw plant at an estimated cost of some RP. 3.5 trillion (1 US\$ equals RP. 1,644) or through the BOT (build, operate, transfer) system.

The BOT system has been offered to several industrialized countries and giant energy companies in West Germany, France, Italy, Canada, the USA and Japan have given positive responses to the offer.

Riesenhuber said his country would extend its help first to build laboratories to complete the research reactor before the construction of the nuclear power plant.

West Germany has contributed DM 32 million to the construction of the research reactor built at Indonesia's Centre for Science and Technology Development (PUSPIPTK) at Serpong, west of here.

The reactor was built by a German company, Interatom.

About 50 Indonesian engineers have been trained in West Germany to operate the MPR-30 and a dozen of German experts have been in Indonesia, providing advice on research operation.

Speaking at the inauguration of the research reactor, Riesenhuber promised that his country was still willing to provide assistance concerning the utilization of the research reactor.

#### **Views on Nuclear Energy**

*BK201459 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian  
1200 GMT 20 Aug 87*

[Station commentary]

[Text] The commissioning of the multipurpose nuclear reactor and the factory producing nuclear fuel materials at Serpong is one of the steps taken by the Center for Scientific and Technological Research to upgrade and improve the laboratory and other much-needed installations in an effort to increase the skills of Indonesian sons and daughters in mastering and developing technology for the country.

The nuclear reactor, built in cooperation with the FRG, is part of the overall complex of the multipurpose nuclear reactor and its supporting laboratory.

The significance of this multipurpose reactor is seen in its utility as a means of irradiation for the production of radio isotopes and the processing of fuel materials and reactor components, research in [word indistinct] science, and other research and development activities in nuclear industry.

Efforts to utilize nuclear energy indeed carry certain risks, especially as far as safety is concerned. This problem has apparently been taken into consideration by experts who have built this reactor by preparing a safety analysis report and an environment report. As such, all things that might occur inside and outside the reactor have been taken into consideration so undesirable things can be prevented or controlled.

For the Indonesian people, the commissioning of the nuclear reactor is a step forward in the application of sophisticated technologies, in this case nuclear technology. Furthermore, Indonesia is also actively using nuclear energy for the welfare of human beings.

In this connection, we want to underscore President Suharto's remarks stressing the importance of the multipurpose reactor in the mastery of nuclear technology. Now that the reactor is in operation, the knowledge and skills of Indonesian scientists can be improved. This in turn means further mastery of nuclear technology by the Indonesian people.

It is now up to the ability of Indonesian scientists to develop the nuclear technology and techniques in such a way that the greatest benefit can be reaped for national development.

#### **Aeronautics Agreement Signed With FRG**

*BK200915 Jakarta ANTARA in English  
0847 GMT 20 Aug 87*

[Text] JAKARTA, Aug 20 (OANA-ANTARA) — Indonesia and West Germany here Wednesday agreed to work out a joint program in the fields of aeronautical sciences, research and technology for aeronautical research agencies and higher-learning institutions of the two countries.

A memorandum of understanding to that effect, signed here Wednesday by State Minister for Research and Technology B.J. Habibie and his West German counterpart Dr. Heinz Riesenhuber, also stipulated that the joint program would be realized through exchange of information between the two nations.

In addition, the two ministers also agreed on the exchange of experts and equipment, regular meetings and bilateral consultations.

Scientific activities included in the memorandum covered experiments in all civil aeronautical technologies, preliminary studies on helicopter and fixed wing aircraft designs.

Under the agreement, a steering committee consisting of officials of the two countries would be set up to coordinate and to study all aspects of the scientific activities.

Meanwhile, Minister Habibie said after the signing of the memorandum that Indonesia and West Germany had established bilateral cooperation for 30 years and was started by the sending of Indonesian students to study in West Germany. He also said that the bilateral cooperation between the two countries had so far been running well.

The cooperation was also reflected by the construction of a multi purpose nuclear reactor at Serpong, he said, and hastily added that such a cooperation should also be further developed in the field of aeronautics.

"We have been promoting equal relationship between Indonesia and West Germany," he asserted.

In the meantime, Minister Dr Heinz Riesenhuber said that his government was fully aware of the importance of the development of sciences and technology in Indonesia.

Therefore, he went on, various research institutes, higher-learning institutions and industrial sectors of the two countries had established cooperation for the development of sciences and technology for the benefit of the two nations.



He agreed with Minister Habibie about the existing equal relationship between the two countries.

After the signing of the memorandum, the West German guest left here for Bandung to make a close look at various facilities of the Nusantara Aircraft Industries.

On Thursday, Minister Heinz Riesenhuber witnessed the inauguration by President Suharto of a multi-purpose nuclear reactor at Serpong, West Java.

**Timor Political Detainees Receive Amnesty**  
*BK200949 Jakarta ANTARA in English*  
0916 GMT 20 Aug 87

[Text] Dili (East Timor), August 20 (OANA-ANTARA) — East Timor Governor Mario Carrascalao Wednesday conveyed to 262 prisoners in Dili, including 152 convicted for political crimes, that they had been granted remissions on the occasion of this year's independence proclamation day, August 17.

Of the total, 31 were fully freed with the granting of the remissions, consisting of 24 who had been convicted for involvement in political cases and seven for involvement in criminal cases.

The 152 political case prisoners were those convicted for engagement in security disturbing activities.

Before finally being released from prison, the 24 political case prisoners gave a pledge of loyalty to the Government of the Republic of Indonesia.

Governor Carrascalao commented that the remissions of the terms of the prisoners proved that the Indonesian Government which is based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution always respects the dignity of every man, including its citizens who are undergoing imprisonment.

## Laos

### Reportage on Thai Border Situation

**Thais Send Reinforcements**  
*BK191234 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao*  
1200 GMT 19 Aug 87

[Text] Britain's BBC radio reported on the evening of 17 August that the Thai military has sent reinforcements to a northeastern area near the Lao border following many clashes with Lao troops.

As we have reported earlier, recently a Thai lumber company, supported by the Thai military, illegally felled logs inside Lao territory in Boten District, Sayaboury Province. The Lao authorities have given the lumber company a warning concerning this incident.

Meanwhile, five Thai citizens of (Na Phak Kang) and (Lao Ko Hok) villages, (Saengpha) precinct, Na Haeo District, Loei Province, sneaked into Lao territory to fell logs. They were arrested by Lao authorities and tried and released by the Sayaboury Provincial People's Court on 12 August.

The Thai side's causing disturbances on many occasions on the Lao-Thai border in Sayaboury Province affects the Lao-Thai friendly relations based on the Lao-Thai joint communiques signed in 1979.

**Confession of Timber Smugglers**  
*BK201129 Vientiane KPL in English 0918 GMT*  
20 Aug 87

["Timber Smugglers' Confession" — KPL headline]

[Text] Vientiane, August 20 (KPL) — "We have clearly realized that we illegally crossed into Lao territory and smuggled timber out of the area because the economic circumstances in our country have forced us to do so" said Sinuan Singrat, one of the five Thai citizens recently arrested in the Lao district of Boten, north-western Sayaboury Province.

Four of the five Thais are Chanthakun clan's members and the other one of Singrat. They are aged from 20 to 38, and native of Na Phakkam and Lao Kohok hamlets, Saengpha village, Nahaeo District, in Thai Loei Province. They were arrested on June 1, 1987 by Lao officers while violating Lao territorial integrity and sovereignty in Khoun Heuang vicinity at hill 892 and hill 983 in Boten District, Sayaboury Province, and slashing and smuggling timber out of the area.

The quintuplet were put on trial on August 12 at the people's court in Sayaboury Province. They confessed that their "timber-smuggling operation" was really done in Lao territory. They were sentenced to prison terms of three months to five years. However, proceeding from its humanitarian policy and goodwill towards the Thai people, the Lao side has decided to set free the Thai quintuplet.

**Foreign Ministry Delegation Returns From PRK**  
*BK191059 Vientiane KPL in English 0913 GMT*  
19 Aug 87

[Text] Vientiane, August 19 (KPL) — A delegation of the Foreign Ministry led by Soulivong Phasitthidet, deputy-minister and deputy head of the Committee for Foreign Relations of the LPRP CC, has returned home from Phnom Penh where it attended a conference of deputy-foreign ministers of Indochinese countries from Aug. 12-13.

During its stay there the Lao delegation exchanged views with the Vietnamese and Kampuchean delegations on the development of the world and regional situation and on the results of the meeting between the foreign ministers of Vietnam and Indonesia held recently to look for ways of resolving the Kampuchean issue, as well as other matters relating to the three Indochinese countries.

The Lao delegation supported the just stance of the PRK and of the three Indochinese countries as expressed in the joint communique of the latest conference of foreign ministers of the three countries, which said that the

withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers from Kampuchea will be completed by the year 1990, that it must be carried out simultaneously with the elimination of the Pol Pot gang in all spheres, that the internal affairs of Kampuchea will be solved by the Kampuchean people themselves, and that the settlement of the Kampuchean issue must be carried out concurrently with the settlement of other regional questions by peaceful means.

**Minutes Signed on Economic Talks With USSR**  
*BK181421 Vientiane KPL in English 0858 GMT*  
18 Aug 87

[Text] Vientiane, August 18 (OANA-KPL) — The LPDR and the USSR have reached a decision to establish direct contacts in their bilateral economic relations.

The minutes of talks on this matter were signed here yesterday by Kham-ouan Boupha, first deputy-minister of agriculture, forestry, irrigation and cooperatives, and (Kegman Aleksandrovich Mosanov), deputy-minister of forestry, pulp and wood processing industry. The talks were conducted at vice-presidential level of the Lao and Soviet intergovernmental committees for economic, scientific and technical cooperation in Vientiane. The minutes stipulated for the establishment of joint ventures and direct contacts between enterprises of the two countries in timber exploitation and wood processing.

Also on the same occasion, other minutes of talks were signed by Khamsai Souphanouvong, first vice-president of the State Planning Committee, and (Viktor Mikhailovich Kazlov), vice-president of the Soviet committee for economic, scientific and technical cooperation with Laos. On the same day, (Viktor Mikhailovich Kazlov) and his delegation called on Sali Vongkhamso, Politburo member of the LPRP CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Planning Committee and chairman of the Lao-Soviet intergovernmental committee for economic, scientific and technical cooperation.

The sides focused, during their conversation, on the enhancement of bilateral economic cooperation based on broad application of new technical progress. They shared identical views on the necessity for the two countries' enterprises to establish direct production contacts and exchange scientific and technical skills.

They also reviewed the achievements of the Soviet-assisted projects in the Lao PDR, including the construction of road N 5 and bridges, a 150-bed hospital, and others.

### **Philippines**

**Antinuclear Bills Introduced in Senate**  
*OW201357 Tokyo KYODO in English 1243 GMT*  
20 Aug 87

[Text] Manila, Aug. 20 KYODO — Philippine senators Thursday supported two bills banning nuclear weapons believed stored in the two U.S. military bases in the country.

At least half of the 24-member Senate, including Senate President Jovito Salonga, coauthored one of the bills which prohibits the manufacture, ownership, possession, storage, care, lease, or distribution of any type of nuclear weapons.

The bill, whose chief author is administration Senator Aquilino Pimentel, an opponent of the American bases, punishes violators with a life term.

If the violation is committed by "an agent of the government of a friendly state," his act will be considered "hostile" and the Philippines can opt to break off diplomatic ties or resort to other sanctions according to international law.

The proposed law also prohibits the landing, beaching, docking or sailing through or flying over Philippine territory and airspace by any nuclear-powered or nuclear-armed vessel, ship or aircraft.

The second bill, authored by another administration candidate and well-known nationalist, Wigberto Tanada, prohibits the importation of nuclear weapons "into the country or within its territorial waters whether in transit or for disembarkation."

The bill, signed by nine other senators, also prohibits storage or possession of any nuclear device "in whole or in part in any kind, quantity or form."

The proposed laws seek to strengthen a constitutional provision declaring the Philippines a nuclear-free country.

Section 8, Article 2 of the charter passed last February says: "The Philippines, consistent with the national interest, adopts and pursues a policy of freedom from nuclear weapons in its territory."

The U.S. Government, which maintains its two largest overseas military bases in the Philippines — Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base north of Manila — never confirms or denies the presence of nuclear weapons in its bases.

Political and military analysts here say that the antinuclear provision in the Constitution already threatens the continued usefulness of the bases.

Antinuclear activists have demanded that the Corason Aquino government implement the constitutional provision.

They said the visit here by the U.S. battleship *Missouri*, which they said is armed with nuclear warheads on Tomahawk missiles, was a clear violation of the provision.

**Red Alert Planned for Aquino Anniversary**  
*HK210119 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company*  
in English 2300 GMT 20 Aug 87

[Text] Police authorities in Metro Manila are on red alert today against a reported NPA plan to launch attacks in Metro Manila. The NPA raids will coincide with the

death anniversary of assassinated former Senator Benigno Aquino and the drivers march today to Malacanang. Manila Police Superintendent Brigadier General Alfredo Lim said one report pinpointed police precincts, six of which are reported to be targets of the NPA attack plan. He also said informers have relayed information that the NPA will infiltrate the drivers march to Malacanang and create trouble. The drivers are being helped by cause-oriented groups. The march intends to dramatize the drivers' demand for a rollback of fuel prices. At the same time, the Bus Industry Alliance said it is not striking today but will only stop plying their routes from 9 am to 12 pm to dramatize their support for the demand to roll back fuel prices.

### Thailand

**Editorial Criticizes Hanoi on Cambodia Talks**  
*BK210137 Bangkok THE NATION in English*  
21 Aug 87 p 4

[Editorial: "Hanoi Consistently Refuses To Discuss the Khmer Issue"]

[Text] Vietnam has again rejected a tentative step towards a political solution to the conflict in Kampuchea by refusing to participate in the most informal of meetings. Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, ASEAN's interlocutor with Vietnam, had agreed with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach that the three resistance factions will meet with representatives of the Heng Samrin regime in an informal cocktail party and that Vietnam will participate later on.

The question of "later on" was never defined and Vietnam left herself the route open to say that the meeting of the four factions signified a domestic problem and Vietnam had nothing to do with it. This problem necessitated the ASEAN foreign ministers meeting on Sunday, called at short notice, which concluded that the four factions will attend a cocktail party which will be immediately followed by Hanoi's participation, meaning that there will be one such party only and that one strictly informal.

The leaders in Hanoi have changed but they have lost none of their expertise in splitting hairs. Vietnam said that the understanding was for the four factions to meet to discuss Kampuchea's "internal problems" and that Indonesia will call another meeting to be attended by other countries including Vietnam to discuss the "international aspects" of the conflict. Hanoi totally avoids the real problem which is only one — the invasion and occupation of Kampuchea by Vietnam.

Vietnam has thumbed her nose at eight UN General Assembly resolutions and now she has finally said that she does not want to talk about Kampuchea. Neither ASEAN, nor the three factions of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, nor China (which backed the proposal) after Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawet-sila briefed his counterpart in Beijing expected anything

dramatic to emerge out of the cocktail party "chatter." It was only supposed to be a small first step which may have produced some possibilities.

In his now-famous speech at Vladivostok last year, Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev said that the Kampuchean question should be settled by Beijing and Hanoi — he did not give either ASEAN or the UN any role. As a matter of fact there will be no Kampuchean problem today if China had not kept up a steady supply of arms and ammunition to the resistance forces. But for Chinese arms, Vietnam would now be in full occupation of Kampuchea and Hanoi would have established the Greater Indochina Federation.

### Vietnam

**MIA Meetings With U.S. Set for 25-28 Aug**  
*BK201424 Hong Kong AFP in English 1301 GMT*  
20 Aug 87

[Text] Hanoi, Aug 20 (AFP) — Vietnamese-U.S. talks on U.S. servicemen missing in action (MIA's) since the Vietnam war and humanitarian issues raised by Vietnam are to be held here this month, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Thursday.

The simultaneous but separate sessions August 25 to 28 will mark the first time that Washington has agreed to hold official talks on humanitarian issues raised by Vietnam. [passage omitted]

The first session of talks would establish what "urgent humanitarian questions" Hanoi wanted to discuss and what measures could be taken to speed up the resolution of these problems and the MIA issue, the Director of the Foreign Ministry's Information Department Trinh Xuan Lang said earlier this month.

Hanoi has cited a number of humanitarian questions that resulted from the Vietnam war, including amputees and orphans.

Four representatives of U.S. Senator Edward Kennedy are to visit Hanoi from August 28 to September 3 to examine humanitarian and other questions of interest to the the United States and Vietnam, the Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

**Public Reaction to Reagan Address Viewed**  
*BK201456 Hanoi International Service in English*  
1000 GMT 20 Aug 87

[Text] On 12 August, U.S. President Ronald Reagan made a speech, the first since the start of the congressional investigation on the Iran-contra affair. In his speech, after making some general remarks, President Reagan promised to restore the mutual trust between the White House and Capitol Hill. He expressed his hope for closer cooperation between the two sides on future foreign policies. In this connection, our radio commentator has made the following analysis:



In the United States, the general consensus was that the latest speech by Mr Reagan was unbelievable. Right after Mr Reagan ended his speech, an opinion poll conducted by *The Wall Street Journal* showed that almost all Americans questioned said Mr Reagan was withholding information from the public about his role in the Iran-contra affair. The famous paper also noted that in his speech Mr Reagan had tried to wash his hands of the scandal. Another public opinion poll conducted later by the TV company NBC showed that Mr Reagan failed to convince the American public that he was telling the truth.

Meanwhile, Senator James Exon, speaking on behalf of all Democrats, criticized Mr Reagan's attempt to shift the blame for the Iran-contra affair on policy executors. He attributed the scandal to policies devised by President Reagan himself.

A total of 29 witnesses had testified before the congressional committee investigating the affair and about 250,000 pages of documents had been printed in this connection. They produced concrete evidence that almost all top officials of the government had been involved in the affair. The covert operations conducted by these officials were surprisingly dirty. They had resorted to all means, fair or foul, in violation of the American law in carrying out the operations. Those who were directly involved in the scandal had set up a kind of super-government inside the White House to achieve the goals of America's foreign policy in explosive parts of the world such as the Middle East, Central America, and so forth. Many observers noted that these officials had tried their best to avoid congressional control in violation of law. In fact, in the wake of the congressional testimonies, there was no denial for the White House about its secret arms sales to Iran and fund diversion to the contras.

As for President Reagan, he could no longer deny having made any mistake and knowing nothing about the secret arms sales. It is the Iran arms scandal that further erodes public confidence in Reagan's foreign policy. Probably, for this reason, in the same speech the U.S. President welcomed the new peace initiative advanced by the Soviet Union. In fact, however, the U.S. Government is creating one obstacle after another to the process of negotiating nuclear arms reduction with the Soviet Union. The United States also voiced support for the UN resolution calling for a cease-fire between Iran and Iraq. On the other hand, the U.S. has been beefing up its naval forces in the Persian Gulf.

The double-faced policy and the heavy consequences of the Iran-contra affair are driving the U.S. foreign policy into a weak position. They are combined to plunge the U.S. further into an institutional crisis and widen the confidence gap of the American public.

**Position on 'Cocktail Party' Idea Noted**  
*BK201226 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
1120 GMT 20 Aug 87

[Text] At the weekly news conference on the afternoon of 20 August 1987, our Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesman answered a question about the situation since

Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja's visit to Vietnam. Following is the text of the answer to that question:

During Indonesian Foreign Minister Dr Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja's friendly visit to Vietnam from 27-29 July 1987, Vietnam and Indonesia reached a number of agreements, including the agreement for a cocktail party with the understanding that this would be an unofficial meeting between the two Cambodian parties and that at a later stage of the cocktail party, Indonesia would invite other countries concerned, including Vietnam, to take part.

It is clear that this would be a meeting of the two Cambodian parties whose members are Cambodians to discuss Cambodia's internal issues. Vietnam and other countries involved would join the meeting at a later stage to discuss the international aspect of the Cambodian issue.

This constitutes a unified stand for dealing with the domestic and international aspects of the Cambodian issue. This sensible and reasonable agreement has been understood and supported by broad sections of public opinion.

Then, a consultative meeting took place in Phnom Penh on 12 and 13 August 1987, with the participation of the vice foreign ministers of Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam. At the meeting, the three vice foreign ministers exchanged views on the development of the situation and unanimously agreed on the agreements reached by Vietnam, representing the Indochinese countries, and Indonesia, representing the ASEAN countries. Indonesia was notified by Vietnam of the unanimous views of the three Indochinese countries on 15 August 1987, prior to the meeting of the ASEAN foreign ministers.

While the Indochinese countries showed their serious and good-will attitude, it is regrettable that at the unofficial meeting of the ASEAN foreign ministers in Bangkok on 16 August, the ASEAN countries sought to change the agreement on this cocktail party. They wanted to transform the talk between the two Cambodian sides into a dialogue between Vietnam and the Cambodians. In fact, they have turned back to the shop-worn allegation which has already been rejected — that is, since Vietnam has invaded Cambodia, it must talk with the Cambodians. They also demanded that the 8-point proposal of the so-called CGDK be used as the basis for discussions for the meeting proposed. This, in fact, is an attempt to abolish the PRK and to bring back the criminal Pol Pot genocidal clique. This was obviously a step backward by the ASEAN countries compared to the agreements already reached between Vietnam, representing the Indochinese countries, and Indonesia, representing the ASEAN countries, during the recent visit to Vietnam of Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja.

On this issue, I would like to clarify Vietnam's stand as follows: The agreement already reached on 29 July between Indonesia and Vietnam was an agreement

reached in the name of ASEAN, on the one side, and the three Indochinese countries on the other. It was an agreement between the representatives of the two groups of countries and was the first step toward the settlement of various issues in Southeast Asia and the Cambodia issue. The 16 August communique of the ASEAN foreign ministers in fact demanded that Vietnam hold talks with the Cambodian forces opposed to the PRK, on the basis of the eight-point proposal, a position which has been rejected by the three Indochinese countries from the onset and which has for a long time constituted an obstacle to the opening of dialogue to solve the various issues of Southeast Asia and the Cambodia issue. Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia continue to consider the 29 July agreement as one between the two groups of countries of ASEAN and Indochina. The communique of the meeting of the ASEAN foreign ministers was at variance with this agreement.

The three Indochinese countries demand that the ASEAN countries honor the agreements already reached which both sides have the obligation to implement. No country is allowed to break the agreement reached recently between the two groups of countries, on 29 July. If this agreement is broken, it will be impossible to create trust for later agreements.

**Report on Nguyen Thi Binh India Visit**  
*OW192033 Hanoi VNA in English 1450 GMT*  
19 Aug 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 19 — Mrs Nguyen Thi Binh, head of the Commission for External Relations of the National Assembly and vice-president of the Vietnam A.A.P.S.O. Committee [Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization], paid a friendship visit to India from August 11-15.

While there, she exchanged views with leading officials of the Communist Party of India (C.P.I.), the Communist Party of India-Marxist (C.P.I.-M.), and met with leaders of the India Women's Union, the Indian Lawyers' Society and other mass organization. She also attended celebrations of India's 40th independence day.

On these occasions, she reaffirmed the Vietnamese people's solidarity with and full support for India's foreign policy of peace and its struggle against imperialism for national unity and social progress. She expressed the wish for broader cooperation between Vietnam and India.

**Paper Comments on August Revolution**  
*BK201629 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
2300 GMT 18 Aug 87

[*Nhan Dan* 19 August editorial "The Spirit of the August Revolution and the President Process of Renovation"]

[Text] Exactly 42 years ago, our people were living through resounding days of revolutionary heroism. Under the talented leadership of our party and great

President Ho Chi Minh, millions of people and members of the revolutionary armed forces staged an uprising and took control of the administrations in Hanoi and other localities throughout the nation. Then, exactly 2 weeks later, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam was founded, and the historic declaration of independence was made public before the whole world.

The August 1945 Revolution has been recorded forever in our people's annals as an historic event opening a new era of national independence and socialism in our country.

For more than 40 years now, our people, highly developing the spirit of the August general uprising, have performed heroic deeds by repeatedly defeating the enemy aggressors, achieving national unification, and building and firmly defending the socialist fatherland.

This year, we commemorate the 42d anniversary of the August Revolution at a time when a process of all-round and profound renovation is being effected nationwide in accordance with the spirit of the resolution of the Sixth CPV Congress and with the objective of stabilizing the socioeconomic situation, implementing the two major economic plans, and restoring social order and national discipline to create the premises for future developments.

Though at an early stage, the process of our renovation has already been applied to everyday life with efforts being made to rearrange the production and investment networks, organize and consolidate new production relations, improve the distribution and flow of commodities, renovate the management system in a way as to eliminate bureaucratic subsidization and shift to socialist accounting.

Socialist democratic principles have been implemented through the concept of considering the people as the root and the motto of letting the people know, discuss, implement, and supervise. As an initial result, we have revived our production potentialities and regained the people's trust in our party and state.

We understand that to develop strengths and achievements, to rectify shortcomings and mistakes accumulated over the years, and to overcome great difficulties in production and the livelihood is a long and arduous struggle in which intensive, persistent efforts must be made in order to carry out the key tasks, formulas, and objectives set forth by the sixth party congress and to implement the party Central Committee's resolutions and other policies that have already been or will be promulgated by the state.

To effect wide ranging changes in the overall socioeconomic structure, we must strive to score achievements at each grass-roots unit and in each locality and sector. To bring the unsubmissive spirit of the August Revolution into the process of renovation means to fully understand the strength of the masses in their uprising to determine

their own fates, to effectively make use of the will power, talent, and creativeness of the masses, and to achieve unanimity of mind and action among all working people and in the entire society according to the principle of profound and all-round renovation.

To bring the spirit of the August Revolution into the process of renovation also means to make full use of the present great international advantages, to closely combine the nation's strength with that of the era, and to strengthen cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries and develop these relations in depth so as to bring into full play our nation's potentials for labour, technical equipment, and natural resources while ever effectively contributing to strengthening the potentialities of realistic socialism the world over.

The Vietnamese revolution has more than once gone through the most difficult and most arduous stages and has also surmounted the greatest challenges. Before the August Revolution, our people were under a two-piece yoke because they were the object of the utmost exploitation and repression by the French colonialists and the Japanese fascists. Then came a terrible famine in which nearly 2 million people lost their lives. Nevertheless, under the party's clear-sighted leadership and with their patriotism and unsubmitiveness, our people nationwide staged a heroic concerted uprising and won complete victory, setting up a shining milestone in our people's history.

The process of our renovation has only begun. The socioeconomic situation is developing favorably but great difficulties still lie ahead. Acting in line with the spirit of the August Revolution so as to most effectively fulfill our immediate tasks, let our entire party, armed forces, and people unite as one person and strive their best to effect all-round renovation in order to gain achievements worthy of the history and traditions of our people.

**Directive Issued on Flood, Typhoon**  
*BK201020 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
1100 GMT 17 Aug 87

[Text] On 17 August 1987, the chairman of the Council of Ministers issued a directive on stepping up typhoon and flood control activities during 1987. The directive reads in full as follows:

On 12 August 1987, the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers heard the comrade minister of water conservancy, currently head of the Central Flood and Typhoon Control Committee, briefing on the development of this year's flood and typhoon control activities.

It is requested by the chairman of the Council of Ministers that the people's committees at all levels and the heads of various sectors promptly review their flood and typhoon control plans in accordance with the spirit of Council of Ministers' chairman's Directive 142-CT

dated 25 April 1987 dealing with this year's flood and typhoon control activities. This is to promptly supplement those aspects of activity which are still weak and to take preventive measures against heavy rains, severe flash-floods, and violent storms which may take place late in the year.

Echelons and sectors must promptly implement the following urgent tasks:

1. Closely organize surveillance efforts over the condition of river dikes, meticulously inspect the system of dikes, dike supports, and sluices, and promptly detect and repair faulty and weak dike sections. In dike strengthening, it is necessary to promptly detect faulty spots and concentrate on repairing them right from the very beginning with a determination not to allow breaches to be widened and to ensure successful control of all of the fiercest flash floods such as those that struck Bac Bo in 1971 and the Mekong River Delta in 1978.

Small river dikes must be maintained in such a way as to be able to hold back water at a below Grade 3 alarm level.

Greater attention must be paid to organizing specialized patrol forces in anticipation of the flashflood season, devise an appropriate policy on subsistence allowances for these forces, and ensure adequate supplies of materials and lighting equipment for river dike patrol and rescue forces.

2. Carefully examine sluices under river dikes. As for those sluices which are damaged and no longer capable of ensuring safety for anti-flashflood activities, we must resolve to seal them off. All attempts to open sluice gates without permission should be prohibited as this may make dike systems unsafe.

3. The Central Committee for Control of Floods and Typhoons must join the Hanoi Municipal People's Committee in devising a plan to protect the Hanoi dike system, trying to ensure absolute safety.

Relevant sectors at the central level are dutybound to try their best to provide Hanoi with the necessary materials, means, and fuel so it can carry out satisfactorily the dike strengthening task.

4. In those coastal areas where heavy soil erosion is occurring, like those in Nghi Loc of Thanh Hoa and Hai Hau of Ha Nam Ninh, the provincial and district people's committees concerned must provide close guidance for activities aimed at protecting the people against typhoons and tidal waves and must devise a plan to gradually build sea dike projects depending on their current economic capacities.

5. The Post Office General Department and those sectors having commonly-used communications and liaison means such as Interior, National Defense, Marine Products, and Railway must examine and ensure good maintenance of their existing means, trying to remain ready to provide efforts to direct flashflood and typhoon control activities.



Meanwhile, all echelons and sectors must feel free to organize their communications and signal networks in order to promptly disseminate information and to guide and direct the people to take preventive measures against flash floods and typhoons.

The meteorological and hydrological sector must ensure regular surveys of rainfalls and flash floods at various stations, closely organize surveillance and forecasting activities, further improve the quality of forecasts for rainfalls, flash floods, and typhoons, and promptly provide the committees for the control of floods and typhoons at various levels with necessary information on rains, flash floods, and typhoons.

6. The Central Committee for the Control of Floods and Typhoons must carefully calculate specific requirements

for material means to be reserved for the control of flash floods and floods so responsible state sectors can have them prepared in time.

All sectors must recheck their existing means and materials in order to make them ready for anti-flood dike strengthening activities.

The State Planning Commission and the Ministries of Supply and Finance must examine and promptly resolve requests for capital, materials, means, and fuel needed for maintaining dikes and dike supports as well as for unexpected dike strengthening activities and must create conditions for the Ministry of Water Conservancy and the people's committees in various localities to satisfactorily fulfill their duties.

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